Mss. Bowman

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The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, October 18, 1794. Number 42[illegible]

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JONATHAN SMITH, DANIEL FLEMIN, JOHN JOHNSTON, } Executors.

October 3, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Wednesday the 8th instant, from Fort Fayette, two soldiers belonging to my detachment from Fort Franklin, formerly belonging to Capt. John Heth's company from Virginia, named DENNIS HOLLAND and JOHN STEWART —Holland is about 5 feet 10 inches high, has remarkable large feet, large grey eyes, dark complexion, short black hair, and very round shouldered. Stewart is about 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, dark complexion, short black hair, and much pitted with the small pox, plays a little on the fife, they took with them their regimentals —Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the U. States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

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By order,

JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.

Borough of Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1794

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MADE his escape from the subscribers from the house of David Hamilton, Esq; a certain JAMES SCOTT, an Irish indented servant man, [illegible] complexion. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver said servant to the subscriber.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Constable Washington county, Sept. 27, 1794

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THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Lieut. Col. Commandant.

October 6, 1794.

Robert Parker,

HAS for sale at his store in Mercerburgh, on the lowest terms, Salt of various qualities, a general assortment of Groceries, steel, bar-iron, Pine Grove castings, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, &c. &c. Likewise, Patent and other Medicines and Drugs, painters colours, &c.

By the first fall vessels he expects a large supply of goods suitable to the approaching season, and well calculated for the western country.

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ABIJAH MACCLAIN.

September 26, 1794.

Apprentices Indentures for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons living in the state of Pennsylvania, who are indebted to the estate of Van Swearingen, Esq of Ohio county, Virginia, deceased, are requested to come in, settle, and pay off their respective accounts to the subscribers in the town of Washington, on or before the first day of November next. And also all persons of the state of Virginia, who have any settlements to make, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to meet the subscribers, in the town of West Liberty, in the county of Ohio, where attendance will be given from the first Monday in November aforesaid, until the Saturday following, by the subscribers.

Also, will be sold by the subscribers the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate aforesaid, viz. On the 20th of October next, one tract of land called Swearingen's Lower Ferry Place, containing 265 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, three miles above Parkinson's ferry, in Washington county, having tolerable good improvements thereon. Also, on the 21st of October aforesaid, another tract of land, containing 400 acres, lying in Fayette county, on the Monongahela river, three miles below Redstone fort, upon which there is a good improvement, apple and peach orchards. Also, on the 22d of October aforesaid, a small tract containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of John Adams, three miles from Redstone fort, whereon there is a good mill seat. Punctual attendance will be given at the aforesaid places by

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JOSEPH KERR, Capt.

Sept. 17, 1794.

The following are the names which have been returned, as having voluntarily engaged, and whose attendance will be expected.

John Badollet, Pyam Bartle, Henry Heaton, Samuel Luse, James Steel, Francis Seaton, Walter M. Barrett, William Robins, James Heaton, Thomas Douglass, John Douglass, Benjamin Maple, John Guthrey, jun. Wm. Paul, William Ivers, Andrew Mundle, David Lewis, Theophilus Minor, Philip Minor, William Anderson, Jas. Stewart, Henry Bartlett, Stephen Davis, Daniel Heaton, Robert Lewis, John Ganen, William Hawkins, Abner Allison, George Walls, Samuel Minor, Andrew Lewis, Meeker Woodruff, Jonathan Luse, Levi Gregg, John Holon, Neal Gillispie, jun. Alexander Porter, Michael Bowers, John Brookover, John Adams, John Burby, James Lindsey, James Carmichael, Amos Anderson, Caleb Coupland, Leonard Rush, William Scott.

To the Emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky who are on their way and about setting out the present fall.

AS some doubts have arisen, which have given rise to some disagreeable apprehensions with respect to the treatment that travellers might meet with by the inhabitants of that part of the country called insurgents; I take the present opportunity of informing them that on my passage through that country my treatment was hospitable and polite, and a disposition appeared generally to prevail, that peace, good order, and an adherance to the laws of government should take place.

TH. POSEY.

Pittsburgh, October 8 1794.

American Affairs.

BOSTON, September 27—29.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Minerva, Capt. ———, from Bourdeaux, which he left about the 1st August. By this arrival, we have received Paris "National Gazettes" to the 25 July. They contain the official particulars of the forrelles and towns in the Netherlands, which have already been announced in the Gazettes. In the national convention, 9th Thermidor, (July 19) Barrere informed, that at Landrecies, they had taken 90 cannon, [illegible] more than it contained [illegible] forces [illegible] combination appears [illegible] plans of the French [illegible] convention [illegible] heroic acts [illegible] and traits of [illegible] verbal accounts, we collected [illegible] Prussians were victorious in al[illegible] every quarter. That no great [illegible] had been made in Spain; but [illegible] many Spanish prisoners were taken [illegible] and that the sacrifices at the gates [illegible] were as numerous as ever.

The harvest in France it was expected would be abundant, at the time Capt. ——— sailed, provisions were scarce at Bourdeaux, but they were plenty in every other part of the republic.

TRANSLATIONS.

From Paris papers brought by Capt. Allen, from Bourdeaux.

Brussels, 10th July, 2d year of republic, one and indivisible.

Richard, Representative of the people, with the army of the North, to the committee of public safety.

WE continue to march from success to success. The two armies of the North, the Sambre and the Meuse, yesterday effected their junction at Ath, and are now marching forward; the army of the North continually preserving the left. The enemy appears to retreat towards three points, Anvers, Maestricht, and the Rhine. We shall to-morrow seize on their march in the most certain manner.

I shall go to-morrow in quest of my colleagues Gillet and Guiton, to confer with them. It is late; I am fatigued —shall write you to-morrow more particular.

Signed, RICHARD.

VICTORY OR DEATH.

Head-Quarters at Brussels, 10th July, 2d year of the Republic.

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Signed, PICHEGRU.

Sept. 24. By the ſhip Barclay, from London, and by arrivals at New York, we have accounts from Europe to the latter part of July. In addition to the particulars under the foreign head, we have learned from ſources on which the moſt reliance may be placed—

That there exiſted every proſpect that ſucceſs would crown the negociation of Mr. Jay. From the known prudence of that gentleman, any thing official cannot be expected; but from his private converſation, and from the opinion of thoſe neareſt connected with the Britiſh miniſtry, no doubt exiſted that the leading points of the embaſſy would be adjuſted. 1ſt. That full indemnification would be given for all veſſels illegally captured.—2dly. That the weſtern poſts would be given up—and 3dly. That the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not ſaid that any actual negociation has actually taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. Jay has had with the miniſtry, the expectation of ſucceſs is founded.

That the French arms have overrun all maritime Flanders, and were in the vicinity of Antwerp; and there was no expectation but that they would ſubdue all the Netherlands, and make their way to Amſterdam.

That the people in England were very generally ſick of the war; and that reports were in circulation, that two of the leading commanders of the combined armies had requeſted their courts to begin a negociation of peace.

That both the French and Engliſh fleets were in port; and that nothing of conſequence had occurred on the ocean.

And that there had been no account received of the inundation of the Netherlands.

Among the killed lately in Europe, is the prince of Heſſe Philliptſtal, colonel commadant of dragoons.

Sept. 25. The French with an energy without example, have overrun all Auſtrian Flanders, in 60 days, and have deprived the emperor of many capital cities, and of two millions of ſubjects, who are now citizens and friends of the French republic.

The Britiſh troops have been obliged diſgracefully to retreat as often as their enemies have appeared. The French were by the laſt intelligence, inveſting Sluys, in their way to Amſterdam. The armies of France have been every where ſucceſsful; even the victory of lord Howe, ſo much boaſted of, was conſidered as defective in the moſt material point, by the Britiſh, as it removed their only remaining hope of famine in France, by the arrival of the Cheſapeak fleet.

There is no proſpect of peace between the Britiſh and the French republic; but many ſuppoſe that the Spaniards, Auſtrians and Pruſſians may have a peace or truce granted them; it is certain that theſe laſt are retreating to their own country, while the remaining Britiſh are puſhing into Holland.

The confederated armies are in fact diſperſed, or at leaſt no longer in union.

There ſubſiſts the moſt perfect harmony between the Jacobin clubs, the army, and the convention.

The Germans and the Britiſh are ſuppoſed to have loſt 150,000 men the preſent campaign.

The Dutch are much diſſatisfied with their own government, and generally friendly to France. There is a great probability of a revolution in Holland.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that 60 ſail of American veſſels, and 150 ſail of Danes and Swedes, have been captured by the Britiſh and carried into Guernſey, where they remained at the date of the laſt London accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Extract of a letter from a phyſician in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 25.

"In my laſt I informed you with great joy of my great ſucceſs; I can ſay ſo no longer: ſome of my patients died laſt night, two from being ill-nurſed. I was wrong when I informed you only 12 died daily—as many as 21 and 23 have died in 24 hours, within the laſt 30 have been carried to their graves. While the town remains healthy, the Point becomes daily more diſeaſed, and thinned by the mortality that prevails there. We have no caſes in town which cannot, almoſt without an exception, be traced to the point. In the latter there is but one diſeaſe, which is now rapidly but inſidiouſly advancing into the former, and I fear there will, in a few days, be no diſtinction between the two—Dr. Coulter, the principal phyſician at the Point, informed me to-day, he viſits 150 daily; ſo much has the diſeaſe extended. The mortality in proportion to the number on the Point, exceeds the melancholy number which died in Philadelphia. But an half at leaſt are foreigners, principally mariners who have not the requiſite advantages of cleanlineſs and nurſing. The diſeaſe advances in malignity; and I hear of ſome dying in 12 hours. Indeed, if immediate aſſiſtance be not procured, death can ſcarcely be averted.

The committee of health wrote yeſterday to every phyſician, requeſting their candid opinion. From their replies they are convinced the fever is highly contagious. So much have our medical gentlemen deferred the firſt aſſertions. The phyſicians who ridiculed the aſſertion, "that the yellow fever was at the point," a few weeks ago, and thereby prevented the early ſtoppage of the diſeaſe, whereby ſome hundreds, probably, might have been preſerved—have now become objects of deteſtation and hatred—they are condemned for their ignorance or hypocritical conduct, and loaded with the cauſe of the numerous deaths which have occured, and the great injury Baltimore muſt receive.

"The firſt declarers of our ſituation, are now applauded, and looked up to for direction and advice, and have gained inſtead of calumny and hatred, the love and eſteem of their fellow citizens."

October 3.

Extract of a letter from a phyſician in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 30.

"I continue to triumph by remedies the moſt ſimple, over a diſeaſe the moſt awful of any I ever ſaw. Thanks to Heaven and to Dr. Ruſh for my ſucceſs. I have departed a little from the doctor's mode of giving mercury, by giving a ſcruple of calomel by itſelf, every five or ſix hours, while the violent ſymptoms continue. As ſoon as the mercury produces a ſalivation, I congratulate the ſick upon their being out of danger.

I have a patient in the yellow fever from your city. He arrived here yeſterday, on the 5th day of the diſeaſe. He is as yellow as ſaffron, and from the advanced ſtage of the diſeaſe, I fear he cannot recover.

Fell's Point is completely deſerted. A midnight ſilence pervades every part of it. My ſenſations were indeſcribable, this day, in viſiting it—the town is nearly evacuated. It is now no longer a ſcene of buſineſs—every perſon who remains, looks as if a thunderbolt had burſted over his head—indeed, diſtreſs ſets every where in the places lately occupied by buſineſs and feſtivity."

It was remarked by Cheſterfield of the late lord Chatham, *that his name was equal to an host.* This obſervation applies with ſtrict juſtice to the Preſident of the United States, ſince no perſon in hiſtory has ever more invariably commanded the confidence of his countrymen than this venerable veteran. That he ſhould at this time be once more called on to the proſpect of a military ſcene, is one of thoſe unexpected incidents, that ſometimes mock the calculation of probabilities, in the diverſified progreſs of human life. That this unhappy affair may terminate with as little miſchief as poſſible, muſt be the anxious wiſh of all honeſt men; and nothing ſeems more likely to accelerate the deſirable reſtoration of domeſtic tranquility, than the perſonal interference of a chief magiſtrate whoſe public ſervices will be ſo long remembered with gratitude by the citizens of America.

Uſe of Balloons.

A letter from an officer in the duke of York's army, dated Merchiem, on the way to Antwerp, July 7, has the following curious paſſage.—Speaking of the ſurrender of Charleroi, he ſays, "what rendered this event more extraordinary was, that the French directed all their operations according to the information they received by means of balloons ſuſpended in the air at a certain height. From that elevation, all the motions of the allied army were ſeen and made known to the French generals by engineers who went up in the balloons; and who, according to the declaration of deſerters, ſketched the poſition of their enemy, and communicated the papers on which their ſketches were made, and other notices given of the force and movements of Prince Cobourg's army. Owing to this, all the amazing efforts of the allies miſcarried, becauſe every thing was foreſeen and provided againſt."

War Office, October 1, 1794.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs arrived at this office, with diſpatches from Major General Wayne to the ſecretary of war, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Chief Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Auguſt 28.

SIR,

It is with infinite pleaſure that I now announce to you the brilliant ſucceſs of the federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of hoſtile Indians, and a conſiderable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th inſtant, on the banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the Britiſh poſt and garriſon at the foot of the rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th were employed in making a temporary poſt for the reception of our ſtores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the poſition of the enemy who were encamped behind a thick buſhy wood and the Britiſh fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the ſtanding order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miamis—one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under brigadier general Tod, and the other in the rear under brigadier general Barbee. A ſelect battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep ſufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in ...eaſe of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about 5 miles, major Price's corps received ſo ſevere a fire from the enemy, who were ſecreted in the woods and high graſs as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a cloſe thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very conſiderable diſtance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occaſioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the moſt favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The ſavages were formed in three lines within ſupporting diſtance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I ſoon diſcovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in poſſeſſion of their favorite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the ſecond line to advance to ſupport the firſt, and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the ſavages with the whole of the mounted-volunteers by a circuitous route; at the ſame time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouſe the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonets, and when up to deliver a cloſe and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a briſk charge ſo as not to give them time to load again.

I alſo ordered captain Miſs Campbell who commanded the legionary cavalry to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in—all thoſe orders were obeyed with ſpirit and promptitude, but ſuch was the impetuoſity of the charge by the firſt line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers, were drove from all their coverts, in ſo ſhort a time, that although every poſſible exertion was uſed by the officers of the ſecond line of the legion, and by generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper poſition, but part of each could get up in ſeaſon to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the courſe of one hour more than two miles, through the thick wood already mentioned by leſs than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thouſand combatants the troops actually engaged againſt them were ſhort of nine hundred.—The horde of ſavages, with their allies, abandoned themſelves to flight and diſperſed with terror and diſmay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet poſſeſſion of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the Britiſh garriſon, as you will obſerve by the incloſed correſpondence between Major Campbell the commandant, and myſelf, upon the occaſion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from generals down to the enſigns, merit my higheſt approbation.

There were, however, ſome whoſe rank and ſituation placed their conduct in a very conſpicuous point of view, and which I obſerved with pleaſure and the moſt lively gratitude; among whom I beg leave to mention brigadier general Wilkinſon and col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whoſe brave example inſpired the troops.—To thoſe I muſt add the names of my faithful and gallant aid de camp captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis and Lieut. Harriſon, who with the adjutant general major Mills rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to preſs for victory.

[illegible] the arrived together at [illegible] they separation was not a[illegible] re union must produce the [illegible] terrible consequences by pur[illegible] the soldiers of the coalesced ty[illegible] who, notwithstanding the ex[illegible] heat which has been experienc[illegible] several days, have proceeded by [illegible] marches. The magazines they [illegible] obliged to abandon, are eve[illegible] where numerous, and of every kind, [illegible] bers of deserters and prisoners are [illegible] arriving. *Vive la Republic.*

Signed, PICHEGRU.

Sept. 24. By the ship Barclay, from London, and by arrivals at New York, we have accounts from Europe to the latter part of July. In addition to the particulars under the foreign head, we have learned from sources on which the most reliance may be placed—

That there existed every prospect that success would crown the negociation of Mr. Jay. From the known prudence of that gentleman, any thing official cannot be expected; but from his private conversation, and from the opinion of those nearest connected with the British ministry, no doubt existed that the leading points of the embassy would be adjusted. 1st. That full indemnification would be given for all vessels illegally captured.—2dly. That the western posts would be given up—and 3dly. That the rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not said that any actual negociation has actually taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. Jay has had with the ministry, the expectation of success is founded.

That the French armies have overrun all maritime Flanders, and were in the vicinity of Antwerp; and there was no expectation but that they would subdue all the Netherlands, and make their way to Amsterdam.

That the [illegible] very generally [illegible] that reports were in [illegible] two of the leading [illegible] combined armies [illegible] courts to begin [illegible]

That both the [illegible] fleets were in part [illegible] of consequence [illegible] ocean.

And that there had [illegible] received of the [illegible] Netherlands.

Among the killed [illegible] is the prince of [illegible] nuel commadant of dragoons.

Sept. 25. The French with an energy without example, have overrun all Austrian Flanders, in 60 days, have deprived the emperor of [illegible] capital cities, and of two millions subjects, who are now citizens and friends of the French republic.

The British troops have been obliged disgracefully to retreat as often as their enemies have appeared. The French were by the last intelligence, investing Sluys, in their way to Amsterdam. Five armies of France have been every where successful; even the victory of lord Howe, so much boasted of, was considered as defective in the most material point, by the British, as it removed their only remaining hope of famine in France, by the arrival of the Chesapeak fleet.

There is no prospect of peace between the British and the French republic; but many suppose that the Spaniards, Austrians and Prussians may have a peace or truce granted them; it is certain that these last are retreating to their own country, while the remaining British are pushing into Holland.

The confederated armies are in fact [illegible] or at least no longer in union.

There subsists the most perfect harmony between the Jacobin clubs, the [illegible] and the convention.

The Germans and the British are [illegible] to have lost 150,000 men [illegible] present campaign.

The Dutch are much dissatisfied with their own government, and generally friendly to France. There is a great probability of a revolution in Holland.

We are sorry to inform the public, that 60 sail of American vessels, and 150 sail of Danes and Swedes, have been captured by the British and carried into Guernsey, where they remained at the date of the last London accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

Extract of a letter from a physician in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 25.

"In my last I informed you with great joy of my great success; I can say so no longer: some of my patients died last night, two from being ill-nursed. I was wrong when I informed you only 12 died daily—as many as 21 and 23 have died in 24 hours, within the last 30 have been carried to their graves. While the town remains healthy, the Point becomes daily more diseased, and thinned by the mortality that prevails there. We have no cases in town which cannot, almost without an exception, be traced to the point. In the latter there is but one disease, which is now rapidly but insidiously advancing into the former, and I fear there will, in a few days, be no distinction between the two—Dr. Coulter, the principal physician at the Point, informed me to-day, he visits 150 daily; so much has the disease extended. The mortality in proportion to the number on the Point, exceeds the melancholy number which died in Philadelphia. But an half at least are foreigners, principally mariners who have not the requisite advantages of cleanliness and nursing. The disease advances in malignity; and I hear of some dying in 12 hours. Indeed, if immediate assistance be not procured, death can scarcely be averted.

The committee of health wrote yesterday to every physician, requesting their candid opinion. From their replies they are convinced the fever is highly contagious. So much have our medical gentlemen deferred the first assertions. The physicians who ridiculed the assertion, "that the yellow fever was at the point," a few weeks ago, and thereby prevented the early stoppage of the disease, whereby [illegible] hundreds, probably, might have been preserved—have now become objects of detestation and hatred—they are condemned for their ignorance or hypocritical conduct, and loaded with the cause of the numerous deaths which have occured, and the great injury Baltimore must receive.

"The first declarers of our situation, are now applauded, and looked up to for direction and advice, and have gained instead of calumny and hatred, the love and esteem of their fellow citizens."

October 3.

Extract of a letter from a physician in Baltimore to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 30.

"I continue to triumph by remedies the most simple, over a disease the most awful of any I ever saw. Thanks to Heaven and to Dr. Rush for my success. I have departed a little from the doctor's mode of giving mercury, by giving a scruple of calomel by itself, every five or six hours, while the violent symptoms continue. As soon as the mercury produces a salivation, I congratulate the sick upon their being out of danger.

I have a patient in the yellow fever from your city. He arrived here yesterday, on the 5th day of the disease. He is as yellow as saffron, and from the advanced stage of the disease, I fear he cannot recover.

Fell's Point is completely deserted. A midnight silence pervades every part of it. My sensations were indescribable, this day, in visiting it—the town is nearly evacuated. It is now no longer a scene of business—every person who remains, looks as if a thunderbolt had buckled over his head—indeed, distress sets every where in the places lately occupied by business and festivity."

It was remarked by Chesterfield of the late lord Chatham, *that his name was equal to an host.* This observation applies with strict justice to the President of the United States, since no person in history has ever more invariably commanded the confidence of his countrymen than this venerable veteran. That he should at this time be once more called on to the prospect of a military scene, is one of those unexpected incidents, that sometimes mock the calculation of probabilities, in the diversified progress of human life. That this unhappy affair may terminate with as little mischief as possible, must be the anxious wish of all honest men; and nothing seems more likely to accelerate the desirable restoration of domestic tranquility, than the personal interference of a chief magistrate whose public services will be so long remembered with gratitude by the citizens of America.

Use of Balloons.

A letter from an officer in the duke of York's army, dated Merchem, on the way to Antwerp, July 7, has the following curious passage.—Speaking of the surrender of Charleroi, he says, "what rendered this event more extraordinary was, that the French directed all their operations according to the information they received by means of balloons suspended in the air at a certain height. From that elevation, all the motions of the allied army were seen and made known to the French generals by engineers who went up in the balloons; and who, according to the declaration of deserters, sketched the position of their enemy, and communicated the papers on which their sketches were made, and other notices given of the force and movements of Prince Cobourg's army. Owing to this, all the amazing efforts of the allies miscarried, because every thing was foreseen and provided against."

War Office, October 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office, with dispatches from Major General Wayne to the secretary of war, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Chief Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, August 28.

SIR,

It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the federal army under my command, in a general action with the combined force of hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th instant, on the banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our stores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy who were encamped behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeably to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its right flank covered by the Miamis—one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left under brigadier general Tod, and the other in the rear under brigadier general Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in ease of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about 5 miles, major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare, the savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground, and endeavouring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the mounted-volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonets, and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge so as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered captain Miss Campbell who commanded the legionary cavalry to turn the left flank of the enemy next the river, and which afforded a favorable field for that corps to act in—all those orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry, that the Indians and Canadian militia and volunteers, were drove from all their coverts, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion, and by generals Scott, Todd and Barbee, of the mounted volunteers, to gain their proper position, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, through the thick wood already mentioned by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred.—The horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell the commandant, and myself, upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from generals down to the ensigns, merit my highest approbation.

There were, however, some whose rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I beg leave to mention brig. gen. Wilkinson and col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops.—To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aid de camp captains De Butts and Thomas Lewis and Lieut. Harrison, who with the adjutant general major Mills rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to press for victory.

Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two savages with his own hand, lieut. Webb one in turning the left flank.

The wounds received by captains Slough and Prior, and lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de camp to general Wilkinson of the logionary infantry) and captain Van Rensalaer, of the dragoons, captain Rawlins, lieutenant M'Kenny, and ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honorable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an uneq al fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude; in fact every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always ensure success; and here, permit me to declare, that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well persuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one half hour longer, they would have most severely felt the the prowess of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers captain Mills Campbell of the dragoons, and lieut. Towles of the light infantry, of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the loss of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army. The woods were strewed for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the bank of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houses and corn fields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of that garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, the real property of colonel M'Kee, the British agent, and principal instigator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages.

The army returned to this place on the 27th, by easy marches, laying waste the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be effected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve fort Defiance, and as soon as the escort returns with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is however not improbable that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under those impressions, I have the honor to be,

Your most obdient and
very humble servant.

ANTH. WAYNE.

The Hon. Major Gen. H. Knox,
secretary of war.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Federal Army, commanded by Major General Wayne, in the action of the 20th August, 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons.

Killed—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery.

Wounded—1 private.

First Sub Legion.

Killed—1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 9 privates.

Second Sub Legion.

Killed—2 privates.

Wounded—6 privates.

Third Sub-Legion.

Killed—1 serjeant, 6 privates.

Wounded—1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 2 musicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub Legion.

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers.

Killed—7 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 privates.

Total—Killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 28 privates.

Wounded—4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 84 privates.

Names of the Officers killed.

Captain Robert Mills Campbell of dragoons, lieutenant Henry B. Towles 4th sub legion.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Captain Solomon Van Rensalaer of dragoons. Captain Abner Prior 1st sub legion. Captain Jacob Slough 4th sub legion. Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th sub-legion, acting as an extra aid to brigadier general Wilkinson.

Captain Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenney, and Ensign Duncan, of the Kentucky volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS, Major of Infantry, and Adjutant General.

[The correspondence between Gen. Wayne, and Major Campbell, commandant of the British fort at the rapids of the Miami, is unavoidably postponed until next week.]

CARLISLE, September 24.

A gentleman who left Hagerstown on Monday morning last, informs us, that upwards of 120 of the pole gentry were confined in that town, and more hourly collected—Information had been received at Hagerstown of the erecting of a pole about 7 miles from the town, a party of horse went in pursuit and took them prisoners—their principal they compelled to cut a sapling of a tolerable size and carry it on his shoulder to Hagerstown.

Pittsburgh, October 18.

At the General Election on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected.

For Congress, for the district composed of the Counties of Washington and Allegheny,

Albert Gallaten,

State Senators for the same district.

Thomas Stokely,
Abfalom Baird,

For the County of Allegheny.

Assembly.

Presley Nevill,
Dunning M'Nair.

Commissioners.

Robert Brotherton,
Joseph Scott.

Coroner.

John Johnston,

Washington County.

Assembly.

Craig Ritchie,
Benjamin White,
James Brice,
William Wallace.

I have taken notice of the correspondence between David Bradford and Isaac Craig, in which my name is introduced; and meaning in due time to give a history of the incidents of the late convulsion, I have laid this paper by, to be inserted with a proper comment, and such explanation and vouchers as may satisfy all reasonable men of the uprightness of my intentions, and the purity of my conduct, with regard to individuals, or the public, in the whole of this business.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

As the election in Washington county is some criterion of the present temper of the people, you will please to publish the following statement. The members of Assembly are Craig Ritchie, Benjamin White, William Wallace, and James Brice. A few weeks longer would have destroyed all the merit of Benjamin White's speech, and left his insignificance to its due fate. Samuel Clarke is Commissioner. As Senators Thomas Stokely, had 1609 votes, Absalom Baird 1384, T. Morton 455, David Philips 320, and Joseph Becket had 28 votes. As members of Congress Thomas Scott had 642 votes, Albert Gallatin 769, H. H. Brackenridge 140, Daniel Hamilton 377, and John Woods 137 votes. Mr. Gallatin's name was introduced all of a sudden and without his knowledge. Almost every vote given to him may be reckoned as taken from Mr. Scott, who otherwise would (I believe) have had the votes of all who voted for Mr. Gallatin. It was almost universally understood in this county that Mr. Brackenridge had declined. As for any vote given to such a fellow as Dan. Hamilton (if not given in jest) are so far disgraceful to the county it is proper to distinguish the districts in which they were given. At Washington Thomas Scott had 344 votes, Albert Gallatin 383, H. H. Brackenridge 30, John Woods 8, Daniel Hamilton 24. At Clyne's, on Muddy creek, Scott 57, Gallatin 15, Brackenridge 11, Woods 16, Hamilton 143. At Hill's, Scott 153, Gallatin 12, Brackenridge 4, Woods 20, Hamilton 83. At Hamilton's, Scott 6, Gallatin 79, Brackenridge 24, Woods 90, Hamilton 132. At Burget's, Scott 19 Gallatin, 190, Brackenridge 3, Woods 3, Hamilton 8. At Urie's, Scott 64, Gallatin 90, Brackenridge 68, Hamilton, 17.

A Citizen of Washington County.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Parkeson Ferry committee to wait on the President of the United States and Governor of Pennsylvania, on the affairs of the western counties of Pennsylvania, having performed that duty, requests a meeting of said committee on Friday the 24th inst. at their usual place of meeting (Parkesons ferry) in order to receive the commissioners report. The commissioners do request that a full meeting may be had, not only of the members of the committee but that as many discreet citizens as can any way find it convenient, would likewise give their attendance, as matters of the greatest concern to the safety, happiness and prosperity of the country may be then discussed.

N. B. A very powerful army approaching our country it is hoped will make this business too serious to be trifled with.

We are informed by the postrider that he passed the Jersey & Pennsylvania troops between Carlisle and Bedford, and that they were to be joined by the Maryland and Virginia troops at Bedford, when they will march for this country. The number exceeds the requisition demanded by the President of the U. States.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before the public the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Baltimore.

The maligant fever that has raged here for some time past is now much abated: for the last two days we have not heard of any one being seized with that disorder. Many of the inhabitants who had moved out of town, are now returning to their houses. The playhouse had been shut, but the comedians have again permission to act.

A New Town.

THE subscriber has laid out a Town on the south fork of Robinson's run, about three quarters of a mile above the fork, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. The situation is handsome, and attended with many conveniences. The neighbourhood is as populous and wealthy as most neighbourhoods in the western country. There is a good grist and saw mill in the town, and several stone coal banks within a quarter of a mile. It is situated about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, 10 from Canonsburgh, and 10 from the mouth of Montour's run. A blacksmith, weaver, and shoemaker would they immediately come and settle in the town, would meet with great encouragement. Lots will be sold on very low terms. People are purchasing and settling very fast.

HENRY NOBLE.

N. B. The Town is well watered, for there are several streams and good springs very convenient.

THE Officers and Soldiers belonging to the second regiment of Allegheny county militia, are ordered to meet properly equipt, agreeable to law, on Tuesday the 21st instant, at an old clear field, the property of Samuel Ewalt, Esq; between the two mile run and John Grubb's on the Allegheny road, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock for the purpose of being reviewed as the law requires.

DUNNING M'NAIR,
Lieut. Col. Comdt.
2d Regt. Allegheny
County Militia.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living about two miles from Pittsburgh, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a red and white spotted COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEZTGER.

October 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the inclosure of John Marie, on Tuesday the 14th instant, a middle sized Roan Horse, about 9 years old, also a brown Mare and Colt. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver said Horses to

CHARPENTIER & HULIN.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1794.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Union township, within three miles of Union town in the state of Pennsylvania, an apprentice lad, between 20 and 21 years of age, named Isaiah Jones, a thick well set fellow, dark complexion, had on when he went away a green short sailors jacket and coarse shirt and trowsers, old shoes, wool hat, and he took with him some other clothes, which I cannot describe. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive Four Pence, (in trade) reward.

R. STURGEON.

October 7, 1794.

Lieut. Covington, upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved, cut down two favages with his own hand, lieut. Webb one in turning the left flank.

The wounds received by captains Slough and Prior, and lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de camp to general Wilkinfon of the logionary infantry) and captain Van Renfalaer, of the dragoons, captain Rawlins, lieutenant M'Kenny, and enfign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers, bear honorable teftimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captains Howell Lewis and Brook, with their companies of light infantry had to fuftain an unequal fire for fome time, which they fupported with fortitude; in fact every officer and foldier who had an opportunity to come into action difplayed that true bravery which will always enfure fucceſs; and here, permit me to declare, that I never difcovered more true fpirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well perfuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one half hour longer, they would have moft feverely felt the the prowefs of that corps.

But whilft I pay this juft tribute to the living I muft not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of thofe worthy and brave officers captain Mifs Campbell of the dragoons, and lieut. Towles of the light infantry, of the legion, who fell in the firft charge.

Enclofed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the lofs of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army. The woods were ftrewed for a conſiderable diſtance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with Britiſh muſkets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the bank of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houſes and corn fields were conſumed and deſtroyed for a conſiderable diſtance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within piſtol ſhot of that garriſon, who were compelled to remain tacit ſpectators to this general devaſtation and conflagration, among which were the houſes, (the real property of colonel M'Kee, the Britiſh agent,) and principal ſtorehouſe of the late trading eſtabliſhment between the United ſtates and the Indians.

The army returned to this place on the 27th, by eaſy marches, laying waſte the villages and corn fields for about fifty miles on each ſide of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be conſumed or deſtroyed upon Auglaize and the Miamis above this place, which will be effected in the courſe of a few days.

In the interim we ſhall improve fort Defiance, and as ſoon as the eſcort returns with the neceſſary ſupplies from Greenville and Fort Recovery, the army will proceed to the Miami villages, in order to accompliſh the object of the campaign.

It is however not improbable that the enemy may make one deſperate effort againſt the army, as it is ſaid a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and iſlands of the lakes.

This is a buſineſs rather to be wiſhed for than dreaded whilſt the army remains in force their numbers will only tend to confuſe the ſavages, and the victory will be more complete and deciſive, and which may eventually inſure a permanent and happy peace.

Under thoſe impreſſions, I have the honor to be,

Your moſt obdient and very humble ſervant.

ANTH. WAYNE.

The Hon. Major Gen. H. Knox,
ſecretary of war.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the Federal Army, commanded by Major General Wayne, in the action of the 20th Auguſt, 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons.

Killed—1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 3 privates.

Artilleſy.

Wounded—1 private.

Firſt Sub Legion.

Killed—1 private.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 9 privates.

Second Sub Legion.

Killed—2 privates.

Wounded—6 privates.

Third Sub-Legion.

Killed—1 ſerjeant, 6 privates.

Wounded—1 ſerjeant, 2 corporals, 2 muſicians, 27 privates.

Fourth Sub Legion.

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 11 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky Volunteers.

Killed—7 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 10 privates.

Total—Killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 28 privates.

Wounded—4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, 2 muſicians, 84 privates.

Names of the Officers killed.

Captain Robert Miſs Campbell of dragoons, lieutenant Henry B. Towles 4th ſub legion.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Captain Solomon Van Renſalaer of dragoons. Captain Abner Prior 1ſt ſub legion. Captain Jacob Slough 4th ſub legion. Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th ſub-legion, acting as an extra aid to brigadier general Wilkinſon.

Captain Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenney, and Enſign Duncan, of the Kentucky volunteers.

(Signed) JOHN MILLS, Major of Infantry, and Adjutant General.

[The correſpondence between Gen. Wayne, and Major Campbell, commandant of the Britiſh fort at the rapids of the Miami, is unavoidably poſtponed until next week.]

CARLSILE, September 24.

A gentleman who left Hagerſtown on Monday morning laſt, informs us, that upwards of 120 of the pole gentry were confined in that town, and more hourly collected—Information had been received at Hagerſtown of the erecting of a pole about 7 miles from the town, a party of horſe went in purſuit and took them priſoners—their principal they compelled to cut a ſapling of a tolerable ſize and carry it on his ſhoulder to Hagerſtown.

Pittſburgh, October 18.

At the General Election on Tueſday laſt, the following gentlemen were elected.

For Congreſs, for the diſtrict compoſed of the Counties of Waſhington and Allegheny,

Albert Gallatin,

State Senators for the ſame diſtrict.

Thomas Stokely,
Abſalom Baird,

For the County of Allegheny.

Aſſembly.

Preſley Nevill,
Dunning M'Nair.

Commiſſioners.

Robert Brotherton,
Joſeph Scott.

Coroner.

John Johnſton,

Waſhington County.

Aſſembly.

Craig Ritchie,
Benjamin White,
James Brice,
William Wallace.

I have taken notice of the correſpondence between David Bradford and Iſaac Craig, in which my name is introduced; and meaning in due time to give a hiſtory of the incidents of the late convulſion, I have laid this paper by, to be inſerted with a proper comment, and ſuch explanation and vouchers as may ſatisfy all reaſonable men of the uprightneſs of my intentions, and the purity of my conduct, with regard to individuals, or the public, in the whole of this buſineſs.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

As the election in Waſhington county is ſome criterion of the preſent temper of the people, you will pleaſe to publiſh the following ſtatement. The members of Aſſembly are Craig Ritchie, Benjamin White, William Wallace, and James Brice. A few weeks longer would have deſtroyed all the merit of Benjamin White's ſpeech, and left his inſignificance to its due fate. Samuel Clarke is Commiſſioner. As Senators Thomas Stokely, had 1609 votes, Abſalom Baird 1384, T. Morton 455, David Philips 320, and Joſeph Becket had 28 votes. As members of Congreſs Thomas Scott had 642 votes, Albert Gallatin 769, H. H. Brackenridge 140, Daniel Hamilton 377, and John Woods 137 votes. Mr. Gallatin's name was introduced all of a ſudden and without his knowledge. Almoſt every vote given to him may be reckoned as taken from Mr. Scott, who otherwiſe would (I believe) have had the votes of all who voted for Mr. Gallatin. It was almoſt univerſally underſtood in this county that Mr. Brackenridge had declined. As many votes given to ſuch a fellow as Dan. Hamilton (if not given in jeſt) are ſo far diſgraceful to the county it is proper to diſtinguiſh the diſtricts in which they were given. At Waſhington Thomas Scott had 344 votes, Albert Gallatin 382, H. H. Brackenridge 39, John Woods 8, Daniel Hamilton 24. At Clyne's, on Muddy creek, Scott 57, Gallatin 15, Brackenridge 11, Woods 16, Hamilton 113. At Hill's, Scott 153, Gallatin 12, Brackenridge 4, Woods 20, Hamilton 83. At Hamilton's, Scott 6, Gallatin 79, Brackenridge 24, Woods 90, Hamilton 132. At Burget's, Scott 19 Gallatin, 192, Brackenridge 3, Woods 3, Hamilton 8. At Urie's, Scott 64, Gallatin 99, Brackenridge 68, Hamilton, 17.

A Citizen of Waſhington County.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the Parkeſon Ferry committee to wait on the Preſident of the United States and Governor of Pennſylvania, on the affairs of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, having performed that duty, requeſts a meeting of ſaid committee on Friday the 24th inſt. at their uſual place of meeting (Parkeſons ferry) in order to receive the commiſſioners report. The commiſſioners do requeſt that a full meeting may be had, not only of the members of the committee but that as many diſcreet citizens as can any way find it convenient, would likewiſe give their attendance, as matters of the greateſt concern to the ſafety, happineſs and proſperity of the country may be then diſcuſſed.

N. B. A very powerful army approaching our country it is hoped will make this buſineſs too ſerious to be trifled with.

We are informed by the poſtrider that he paſſed the Jerſey & Pennſylvania troops between Carliſle and Bedford, and that they were to be joined by the Maryland and Virginia troops at Bedford, when they will march for this country. The number exceeds the requiſition demanded by the Preſident of the U. States.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

We are happy in having it in our power to lay before the public the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Baltimore.

The malignant fever that has raged here for ſome time paſt is now much abated: for the laſt two days we have not heard of any one being ſeized with that diſorder. Many of the inhabitants who had moved out of town, are now returning to their houſes. The playhouſe had been ſhut, but the comedians have again permiſſion to act.

A New Town.

THE ſubſcriber has laid out a Town on the ſouth fork of Robinſon's run, about three quarters of a mile above the fork, in Fayette township, Allegheny county. The ſituation is handſome, and attended with many conveniences. The neighbourhood is as populous and wealthy as moſt neighbourhoods in the weſtern country. There is a good grift and ſaw mill in the town, and ſeveral ſtone coal banks within a quarter of a mile. It is ſituated about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, 10 from Canonſburgh, and 10 from the mouth of Montour's run. A blackſmith, weaver, and ſhoemaker would they immediately come and ſettle in the town, would meet with great encouragement. Lots will be ſold on very low terms. People are purchaſing and ſettling very faſt.

HENRY NOBLE.

N. B. The Town is well watered, for there are ſeveral ſtreams and good ſprings very convenient.

THE Officers and Soldiers belonging to the ſecond regiment of Allegheny county militia, are ordered to meet properly equipt, agreeable to law, on Tueſday the 21ſt inſtant, at an old clear field, the property of Samuel Ewalt, Eſq; between the two mile run and John Grubb's on the Allegheny road, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock for the purpoſe of being reviewed as the law requires.

DUNNING M'NAIR,
Lieut. Col. Comdt.
2d Regt. Allegheny County Militia.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from Pittſburgh, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a red and white ſpotted COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEZIGER.

October 12, 1794.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED out of the incloſure of John Marie, on Tueſday the 14th inſtant, a middle ſized Bean Horſe, about 9 years old, alſo a brown Mare and Colt. The above reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver ſaid Horſes to

CHARPENTIER & HULIN.

Pittſburgh, October 17, 1794.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Union township, within three miles of Union town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, between 20 and 21 years of age, named Iſaiah Jones, a thick well ſet fellow, dark complexion, had on when he went away a green ſhort ſailors jacket and coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, wool hat, and he took with him ſome other clothes, which I cannot deſcribe. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive Four Pence, (in trade) reward

R. STURGEON.

October 7, 1794.

A. Dorsey & Co.

At the Cart [illegible] corner of Market and [illegible] have for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards

by the dozen or single pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large assortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will sell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles may always depend on being supplied, as they intend to keep a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall be given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a small black Cow, with a good bell [illegible] the tops of her horns cut off. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the [illegible] a black Mare about [illegible] or 14 hands high, [illegible] in her forehead, [illegible] white, her mane [illegible] on the nigh side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her [illegible] owner may get her again, or [illegible] to Henry Westbay, in Canonsburgh, or to [illegible] Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine, and Cognac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

Whereas my wife Jane has *absconded from my bed and board, and has otherwise misbehaved, I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.

August 26, 1794.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, near Mrs. Finley's upper meeting house, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white spot, supposed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet shod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

JOHN FLECK.

Sept. 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, near the mouth of Yough, last Sunday night, a servant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a course shirt and Trowsers, new shoes; he has a sore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of August, 1777, by Thomas Douglass, Esq. of York county. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Business in partnership, opposite to Major Amberson's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full satisfaction to their employers, having furnished themselves with the best flour.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAINS!

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *last night from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Allister's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, stout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, speaks the German language better than the English. He had on when he went away a new wool hat, bound with black tape, one red striped waistcoat, with linen backs and small yellow buttons, one pair of new red striped trowsers, very fine, and a pair of tow trowsers, with yellow stripes, if any coat, a white linen country made cloth coattee, and one ditto of home made woolen cloth, pretty much worn, with white metal buttons, one fine shirt about half worn, and some other tow linen shirts, a pair of new shoes with strings, and is supposed to have some money with him.—The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, stoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been shaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and also speaks German better than English. Had on when he went away, a slouched wool hat, a short linsey jacket without lining, a tow shirt, a pair of tow trowsers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good shoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, if 50, six pounds, and for any greater distance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

CONRAD SHERMAN.

September 6th, 1794.

To all concerned.

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can be given, by the public's obedient sert.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

September 20, 1794.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the house of William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horses and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

An Evening School

WILL be opened by the subscriber on the 6th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 1½ per quarter, per month 5/.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1794.

THE Allegheny Troop of Cavalry are desired to meet at 10 o'clock on the third Tuesday of this month, at the house of William Irwin, in the Town of Pittsburgh, compleatly equipped. The Brigadier General has directed that those who do not attend on that day, equipped as the law directs, or give a satisfactory excuse, shall be returned to the infantry companies to which they belong.

Pittsburgh, 1st October, 1794.

Came into the inclosure of the *subscriber, living in German township, Fayette county, some time last spring, a bay Mare Colt, about two years old, thick mane, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

ABRAHAM STEWART.

September 1, 1794.

Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14, 1794.

WHEREAS a report has been propagated by some ill-disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Beth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a fore-top, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

Co.

corner of
have

Dry [illegible] Groceries.

Cotton, [illegible] Cards
[illegible] pair, at the
Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all sizes, at cost
and carriage.

They have also on hand a very large
assortment of *CASTINGS*, which
they will sell at 100 dollars
per ton, or 5 per lb. retail.

Any person wanting the above articles
may always depend on being sup-
plied, as they intend to keep
a constant assortment.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1794.

THE subscriber flatters himself, that those indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-street, before the 15th of October next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of returning their respective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence shall be given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moffin township, Allegheny county, a [illegible] Cow, with a good bell [illegible] the tops of her horns cut off. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT [illegible]

August 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the [illegible] Mare [illegible] 14 hands high, [illegible] in her forehead, [illegible] white, her mane [illegible] side. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her so that her owner may get her again, or [illegible] Westbay, in Canonsburgh, [illegible] Parkeson, Esquire, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of August, a Negro MAN who calls himself MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat nose, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowsers, it is supposed he means to deceive, as he first said his master lived in Winchester, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then said his master lived near Chester, in Pennsylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

William Semple,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of *Irish Linens*, *Indian Blankets*, *Madeira Wine*, and *Cotton Brandy*, *Pipe* and *Pigtail Tobacco*, *Spanish* and *American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1794.

Whereas my wife Jane has *absconded from my bed and board, and has otherwise misbehaved, I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.

August 26, 1794.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, near Mr. Finley's upper meeting house, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white spot, supposed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet shod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

JOHN FLECK.

Sept. 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber, near the mouth of Yough, last Sunday night, a servant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a course shirt and Trowsers, new shoes; he has a sore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of August, 1777, by Thomas Douglass, Esq. of York county. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Business in partnership, opposite to Major Amberson's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full satisfaction to their employers, having furnished themselves with the best flour.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAINS!

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *last night from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Allister's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, stout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, speaks the German language better than the English. He had on when he went away a new wool hat, bound with black tape, one red striped waistcoat, with linen backs and small yellow buttons, one pair of new red striped trowsers, very fine, and a pair of tow trowsers, with yellow stripes, if any coat, a white linen country made cloth coattee, and one ditto of home made woolen cloth, pretty much worn, with white metal buttons, one fine shirt about half worn, and some other tow linen shirts, a pair of new shoes with strings, and is supposed to have some money with him.—The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, stoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been shaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and also speaks German better than English. Had on when he went away, a slouched wool hat, a short linsey jacket without lining, a tow shirt, a pair of tow trowsers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good shoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty shillings, if 30 miles forty shillings, if 50, six pounds, and for any greater distance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

CONRAD SHERMAN.

September 6th, 1794.

To all concerned.

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can [illegible] by the public's [illegible] servt.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the house of William Irwin, in Pittsburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horses and Gears, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

Fisher & Cole,

[illegible] BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market street, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now assorted with Books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1st vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morses Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, sheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for use of schools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Also, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, school Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine, Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newspaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country shall be carefully attended to—They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Discipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, by *Fisher & Cole*, a pamphlet, entitled, *Prospect on War and Paper Currency*—the first American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

An Evening School

WILL be opened by the subscriber on the 6th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 1 50 per quarter, per month 5/.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1794.

THE Allegheny Troop of Cavalry are desired to meet at 10 o'clock on the third Tuesday of this month, at the house of William Irwin, in the Town of Pittsburgh, compleatly equipped. The Brigadier General has directed that those who do not attend on that day, equipped as the law directs, or give a satisfactory excuse, shall be returned to the infantry companies to which they belong.

Pittsburgh, 1st October, 1794.

Came into the inclosure of the *subscriber, living in German township, Fayette county, [illegible] last spring, a bay Mare Colt, about [illegible] years old, [illegible] mane, no brand. [illegible] to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

[illegible]

Brewers and Distillers

can be supplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thousand weight, at the Brew-House in Washington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

August 14, 1794.

WHEREAS a report has been propagated by some ill-disposed persons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a representative in General Assembly for the county of Westmoreland, was concerned with me in the land speculation, and that he had amassed large sums of money in consequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is false and groundless, and that Captain Lodge never has been interested with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy surveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia respecting my own private business, to which letter he wrote me an answer and I have it now in my possession; any person that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every person on reading the above certificate will consider the report to be malicious, and without any just foundation.

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Township, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th instant, a soldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blacksmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and short light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when so speaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Winchester, Virginia, where he was inlisted by Capt. Beth.

Whoever secures said deserter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a foretop, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'
good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY wi
tell where we are.